

JANUARY

of disbanded officers who served in the late war, what Great Britain a quantity of land, according

rank, as a remuneration for sacrifices and services rendered by them in that war.

On motion,
The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, December 30, 1836. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The following message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private Secretary, Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq.

To the House of Representatives
of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d instant, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred, containing all the information upon the subject which he is now able to communicate.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1836.
[The report and papers referred to were in relation to the Smithsonian bequest.]

On motion of Mr. Chapin, the message and accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The following message was also received, at the same time, from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with certain accompanying papers from the Engineer Department, required to complete the annual report from that department.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1836.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Parks and Evans of Maine.

Mr. Cushman of New Hampshire.

Mr. Touchey of Connecticut.

Mr. Shade of Vermont.

Messrs. Gideon Lee, Hard, Wardwell, Gillet, Russell, and Huntington, of New York.

[Mr. Dawson presented a petition from certain citizens of Darien, in the State of Georgia, on the subject of the port of entry at Brunswick in that State; which, on Mr. D's motion, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.]

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed: to inquire into the causes of the frequent failure of the mails between New Orleans and Mobile; and into the expediency of providing for a more speedy and certain transportation of the said mails, and of removing the evils arising from the irregularities in the arrival of the mails in New Orleans.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina asked the general consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the purchase of land by individuals with a view to forfeit them, and sell them at the Government price, at twenty-five cents per acre.

Object being, Mr. Williams moved for the rules, and, upon this motion, the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and yeas 154, nays 38.

So the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to.

Mr. Lane moved strike out of the resolution the words "Committee on Public Lands," and insert "select committee be appointed," and to add after the resolution the following: "And also to inquire into the expediency of confining all the future sales of the public lands to actual settlers in limited parcels, at private entry only."

Mr. Lane said, understanding that a bill, entirely embracing his views had been agreed upon by the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate, he would withdraw his amendment; and he withdrew it accordingly.

The resolution of Mr. Williams was then agreed to without a division.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 23, 1837.

We have observed in some of our late exchange papers a proposition for a GENERAL CONVENTION of all the slave holding states. The avowed object of this convention, is to act in anticipation of any movements in Congress on the subject of Abolition in the District of Columbia; and solemnly to avow the determination of the Southern States to separate from the free States, upon the first interference of Congress on the question. For the present at least, until further convinced of its good policy, we are opposed to the proposed measure, for which we will endeavor to give some reasons. But our principal object is to call public attention to the subject, in order that the people may think before they act, which they should always do, upon a measure of like magnitude with the present. If the danger from the movements of the Abolition party in the North be as great as some of the Nullification papers of the South represent it, (which we are by no means willing to admit,) it would be impolitic, as calculated, to bring this exciting question more speedily to a crisis. If on the contrary, the Abolition party is weaker than it has been represented to be, and the bone and sinew of the Northern States opposed to their fanatical movements, which we firmly believe to be the case, it would be compromising the dignity of the South, to act thus prematurely in the defensive.

The only cause that we have seen for the late alarm some of the Southern presses pretend to have taken, is an alleged clandestine meeting of some fifty Abolitionists in the city of New York. Now look at it, the very fact of their meeting clandestinely, is argument sufficient as to the state of public opinion. The strongest ties of interest exist, to bind the North to the South, and the great internal improvements now in progress and contemplation, are calculated still more to strengthen those ties. This is one of the strongest reasons why we do not indulge in needless fears on the subject. It would be well for the people, while reflecting on this matter to remember that there are papers in the South, whose interest it is to keep up excitement in order to prop a falling cause. These papers say that the interest and honor of the South demand the proposed convention. These careful guardians of the honor of the Southern people, would have them ever fighting wind-mills.

Causes threatening the dissolution of the Union, will no doubt always exist; and when the Abolition bug-bear shall have vanished, some other will supply its place, and so on as long as the government endures, which we ardently hope it may do, under its present republican form, until the last sands of time shall have fallen.

In our first number, we mentioned that the Republican would be forwarded to all the subscribers to the "Register" in this State and some other places. Those who have determined not to continue their subscription to our paper, would save us some expense by giving early information of the fact. If they fail to do so within a reasonable length of time, unless the circumstances should be such as to justify the omission, we shall consider them subscribers for one volume.

Being much confined by the business department of the office, we have been enabled to do little else, with the exception of what our friends have done for us, than to send our paper out to plead its own cause. In this state of things, we have observed a disposition prevailing to some extent among the people to patronize papers at a distance. This is no doubt occasioned by the inconveniences they have heretofore labored under for the want of mail facilities. But the time has now arrived, when the people should disabuse themselves of this apparent prejudice against their own section of country. Several important mail routes will now go into operation in a few days—those from this place to Calhoun in Tennessee and Roanoke in Georgia, will bring the Northern and Eastern news to this place, as early as it will reach any part of the State. That from here to Columbus, Geo. will give us equal advantages from Florida, and all the Southern part of the Union. We are clearly in favor of, and think it commendable for people to patronize as many public journals as their ability or inclination would prompt them to do; but it is certainly not good policy to do so, to the exclusion of papers in their own section, unless such papers should prove to be worthless. We again assure our readers, that every advantage afforded us by the new mail routes, will be brought in requisition to render our paper worthy of their patronage.

The Daily Advertiser publishers on Thursday, a leading editorial article, intimating that the Post Master General had set the Post Office building on fire, with a view to conceal the criminality of his own acts. Wednesday passes by, without an allusion to this grave accusation, thus presented as the leading editorial article of the previous day. On Thursday, it having been in the interim the subject of comment and of general condemnation, the readers of that paper are assured that the article in question was not written by either of the editors, but was an extract from an exchange paper, which, by a mistake of the compositor, had been headed and set up as an editorial article.

We scarcely know another journal of which the remark can be made; but such is the Daily Advertiser's general destitution of veracity that there is no circumstance under which its naked assertions are entitled to credit. Unless, therefore, names and dates be given, this story of the "exchange paper" will pass for all its worth—as another of the countless and deliberate fabrications which constitute the aliment of this worthless sheet. This is also a probable as well as a natural conclusion, judging from the manner in which the subject is pursued by the Daily Advertiser. Of course, the vindication of Amos Kendall from so foul an imputation from such a source, must be regarded altogether as an act of supererogation. But the mind that can indulge in such insinuations against a public officer, whose private and official conduct is irreproachable, and who has devoted himself to the public service with a zeal, devotion, and success, worthy of all praise and emulation, can reflect only its own malign and desperate depravity.

Albany Argus.

CONGRESS.

The debate in the Senate on the specie or paper money question, was continued yesterday. Mr. Southard of New Jersey, making the harraigue of opposition. According to his view of matters, there was nothing right in the policy or motive of the measure. It was wrong to check the inundation of paper money, which was first to overthrow the land offices, and next the State treasuries, into which it would be thrown by the depreciated law. It was wrong to interpose the requisition of cash payment for land, which is the law, as an obstacle to the mania of land speculation. It is wrong to discriminate between the settler and speculator. It was favoritism to the first, injustice to the latter; and yet Mr. Southard insisted in another part of his argument, that the Executive order was meant to foster the interests of speculators!! We left him at that point of his essay wherein he endeavored to show that the President issued his order to diminish the surplus for distribution; and, in this, interposed to frustrate what he considered a favorite object in Congress. Mr. Southard has very strong motives for private as well as party accounts, to engage him, as a prosecuting attorney.

In the House of Representatives a memorial from Pennsylvania, on the subject of the currency, was the topic of discussion. In this body the same spirit pervades the opposition as in the Senate. They are for a licentious paper issue, and court the bank interest as the lever which is to raise them to political power. If by over-issues the State banks break, so much the better for them. "It will restore Mr. Biddle and his mammoth monopoly."—Globe.

Editorial Tributes.—The following disclosures of the editor's troubles are from an English paper:

"An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses an opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous; if he merely states facts without comment, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office

he is accused of personal hostility. A Jacksonian who measures off words into verse as a clerk does by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that angles like a basket of rusty nails and a gambrel; and if the editor is not foolish enough to print the nonsense—"Stop my paper, I won't patronise a man that is no better judge of poetry!" One murmurs because the paper is too literary; another, because it is not literary enough. One would have the type so small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family; another threatens to discontinue his paper unless the letters are half an inch long. In fact every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labor of Sisyphus was recreation, when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all."

"The Richmond Whig most earnestly advocates a Southern Convention for the purpose of considering the 'Slave Question.' A hazardous experiment! Might it not provoke a Northern Convention on the same subject?"—Plata Inquirer.

"Hold your Northern Convention as soon as you please—and do all you dare—and see who will first grow sick of any collision which may ensue.—Lay of McDuff."

[Charleston Mercury.] These madcaps would at once array North against South, and put the Union to hazard by their desperate measures.

The Millidge Federal Union holds a very different tone, and gives a very impressive scrap from a late letter of Mr. Van Buren, in relation to the abolitionists. We have room for the following extract only:

"A SENTIMENT OF MR. VAN BUREN.—

"The malign efforts of the abolitionists will doubtless give us some trouble; but I think I see in them, and in recent results, the precursors of a more close and cordial union between the old Republicans of the North and South, than has existed since Mr. Madison's days."

"This is the language of Mr. Van Buren, in a late letter to a Southern friend. The sentiment which it expresses stands in striking contrast to those inculcated by Mr. Calhoun. This restless enemy of the Federal Union has endeavored for years to make the malign efforts of the abolitionists the occasion for hatred, and rupture, and permanent disunion between the entire North and the entire South. He has assiduously labored to induce the people of the South to believe, that the people of the North, including the Republicans as well as all others, are hostile to the rights, the peace, and safety of the South. He has toiled for years to strengthen sectional prejudices, and to array distinct portions of the Union against each other in two great geographical parties, &c."

"How different is the sentiment of Mr. Van Buren! He congratulates himself and his friend on the hope, that the strong ties of party attachment will bind the North and the South together; that there will be a more close and cordial union between the old republicans of the North and the South (than has existed since Mr. Madison's days); a glorious era, in which the democrats of the whole country, rising superior to all geographical distinctions, & uniting with cordial affection, formed a noble phalanx to vindicate the rights, and to maintain the honor of their country against foreign injustice and aggression. We trust that the anticipation of the President elect will be happily realized; and that under a patriotic and prudent administration the old republicans of the whole Union will be most closely and cordially uniting in resisting the schemes of all disorganizers, whether they be attempted at the North or South; and in preserving unimpaired those noble institutions, which constitute us united, prosperous, powerful, and happy people. The northern republicans will give evidence of the sincerity of their professions, of their regard for southern rights, and of their attachment to the Union by determined and uncompromising hostility to the abolitionists."

"We thus have it from Mr. Van Buren's lips, that he is prepared to put down the malign efforts of the Abolitionists. This is the only course which he or any republican, or any friend of this blessed Union, can or ought to pursue. We hail this declaration therefore with the greatest pleasure. If the Washington scribblers for the Whig presses of the North may at all be believed, Mr. Van Buren has made no secret of his sentiments. The following, among others, is an extract from one of these letters, as it is published in Noah's Evening Star. The staple of the statement may for once be correct; but we have as little doubt that it has been rather exaggerated and embellished by the reporter."

"From Washington, Dec. 26.—What do you think of a Northern man, and a Southern President? It is now said that the new administration will be eminently a Southern administration; that Martin Van Buren will throw himself into the arms of the ultras of the Southern interest; trusting to the long tried tactics of 'regency' to keep the Empire State right, the while!—In pursuance of this design, the wily little gentleman is said to have declared, that the people of the South will soon have reason to regret that they did not give him a more cordial support; for that he should make it a primary object in administering the Government

to protect their interests against the encroachments of the North; that he should put down Abolitionism in all its forms, &c. &c. That part of the statement which relates to 'the cordial support of the South,' is clearly apocryphal—as considering all things, the South has given him a cordial and strong support."

FROM FLORIDA.

SAYANNAH, Dec. 26.

By a passenger in the Steam Ship Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, we learn that General Sherman, after having scoured the Wahoo Swamp, and found no Indians, had returned, and was installed a post at Bader's Battle Ground, where a portion of the Army under his command were—and that it was his intention immediately to pursue them to the Everglades, where it was supposed they had gone.—Georgian.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles E. Anderson, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French.

Theodore S. Fay, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near His Britannic Majesty.

James A. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Delaware.

Samuel S. Hall, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

Jesse Miller, of Pennsylvania, to be First Auditor of the Treasury Department.

James Whitcomb, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Edwin R. Wallace to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

Martin Gordon to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Joseph J. Singleton to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

James M. Stride to be Register of the Land Office at Chicago, Illinois.

Gordon D. Boyd to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Columbus, Mississippi.

Theodore J. Wilkinson to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Stephens, Alabama.

Richard M. Carter to be Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans.

James McKissack to be Register of the Land Office at Fayetteville Arkansas.

Mathew Richard, of Ohio, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office.

John A. Moore, of Washington, to be Principal Clerk of the Public Lands in the General Land Office.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO A PRINTING OFFICE.

Did you ever go up to the Printers,
And see all them devils to work?
Cussnottchett it beats all to flinders
Mother's fuss when we kill all our pork.

Them fellers they stand right up straight,
And pick little pieces of lead;
Stuck in chubby holes thicker, I'll bate,
Than seeds in our big parsnip bed.

Then they keep such a ducking and bobbing,
I'll be darn'd! like aunt Peggy's old drake
When he's gobbling up corn, or a robin
That stands on one leg on a stake.

How a plague can they find all the letters,
Is more than my gumption can tell;
They call them are workmen type-setters,
And an old shoe, they said that was well.

Then they've got too a cast iron press,
'T beats father's for elder and cheese;
'Tis tarnation hard work I should guess,
And it gives a confounded tight squeeze.

There's a thumping great roller I saw,
They keep pushing—the Lord knows for what—
And the paper 'twould cover our mow,
Such a whopping great sheet have they got.

How they fill it all up is the wonder,
Where a darn do they find so much news,
As thick as pea blossoms in summer—
What a nation of ink they do use!

By gall! I don't see how they pay
For so many heaps of white paper,
They tell'd me it used every day;
Good Lord—it would fain Squire Taber.

I'd no notion, I vum, 'twas such ternal
Hard-work to print papers and books;
I'll go right down and scribe for the Jarnal
And go home and tell all the folks.

'The old shoe kept as a receptacle for broken types. The devil, no doubt, imposed upon the simplicity of Jonathan.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening 19th inst, in White Plains, by the Rev. David Bryson, Mr. HENRY PERRY, to Miss HARRIET A. DRYSON.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper fore teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described person requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. SMITH, Jailor.

January 29, 1836.—n2—tf.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of section twenty-four, Township fourteen, and Range 7th East of the Coast Land District. The purchaser to give up with approved security, and the same money to be paid in four equal annual installments, bearing interest of 6 per cent from the date.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Com.
H. SHRA, M. L. B.
January 21, 1837.—at

LIST OF DECEASED.

Deceased at Jacksonville, December 1836, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen Charles
Angle John
Asadle Carson

Berry Lewis T. 3.
Bater Johnson
Boyd Samuel H.

Boyd Samuel H.
Boyd Robert C.
Boyd William J. L.

Baty John
Beard James M.
Box Nely

Brown Joseph
Brooks Wm.
Burdett John

Calhoun Morgan, 2.
Callen James A.
Carpenter Fry-2

Cobb Samuel P.
Combs Thomas
Conly T. G.

Cook James
Cox Thos. G. A. 2
Crosson Thomas B.

Cross William D.
Davis Andrew P.
Eakin Benjamin

Echols Obadiah C.
Estill William H. 2
Ferguson Shadrach B.

French John
Greer William 2
Gurrey P. J.

Guthrie Thomas
Gillette D. P.
Gilbert David

Green Thomas J.
Griffetts Mrs. Angeline
Hall & Lewis

Hanson William
Hobs Wm.
Hollard William

Hollinsworth John
Ingram John V.
Joiner James H.

Kanada Samuel
Keer Wm. R.
Kelly Wm. C.

Kennedy James J.
Lawson John
Little William

Little Miss Elizabeth
Loftis Miss Priscilla
Mallory Henry

Yarborough James
JOHN D. HOKE, P. M.
Jacksonville, Jan. 2d, 1837.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Allsey Pollard of Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

COMMITTED to the Jail of St. Clair county, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty-five years old, and calls his name JOHN, who says he belongs to Doct. John Edward of St. James Parish, South Carolina, in the town of Summerville, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. The owner is requested to prove property or he will be dealt with according to law. Oct. 13th, 1836.

LEWIS CUNNINGHAM, Sheriff.

Oct. 15, 1836.—tf.

Wanted Immediately.

The Subscriber having disposed of his Entire Stock of Goods, wishes all those having unsettled accounts, to call and close them by cash or note.

NATHAN GREGG.

Jacksonville, December 3, 1836.—n80—tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—herby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present their properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me.

JOHN M. CROOK.

December 3d, 1836.—n80—6t.

BRANIES

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

BETH GELERT.

OR THE GAVE OF THE GAY ROUND.
The story of this ballad is told in a village at the foot of Snowdon, where Llewelyn the Great had a house. The Greyhound, named Gelert, was his dog, and his father in law, King John, was his friend. In 1203, and the place, to this day, is called Gelert, or the Grave of Gelert.

The story of this ballad is told in a village at the foot of Snowdon, where Llewelyn the Great had a house. The Greyhound, named Gelert, was his dog, and his father in law, King John, was his friend. In 1203, and the place, to this day, is called Gelert, or the Grave of Gelert.

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PHANTOM SARCASM.—One of the most ingenious practical sarcasms ever recorded is that of the late Mr. Robert Hall, addressed to a clergyman who had obtained a lucrative living after a scholastic career of opinions. Mr. Hall pressed him hard upon the question of church reform. The gentleman's constant answer to the arguments addressed to him was, "I can't see it. I don't see it. I can't see that at all."

At last Mr. Hall took a letter from his pocket, and wrote on the back of it with a pencil, in small letters, the words, "I can't see it."

"Do you see that?"

"Yes," said the clergyman, "I see it with a piece of gold."

"Do you see that?"

"No," said the clergyman, "I don't see it."

"I must go," said the clergyman, "I have a good morning, sir," said Hall, and left him to his reflections.

"Dear Mr. Hodge," what are you fencing up that are pasture for forty acres of it would starve a cow? "I don't see it," replied Hodge, and I am fencing it up to keep the cows out."

GENIUS VS. LABOR.—Of what use is all your studying and your books? said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist, they don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year.

"What plough does your son use?" said the artist.

"Why he uses ————'s plough, to be sure. He said do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labour, and raise three times as much as the old wooden concern."

The artist, quiet again, turned over one of his sheets, and showed the farmer a drawing of the plough, saying, "I am the inventor of your favourite plough, and my name is ————"

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farm house and make it his home as long as he liked.

ADVERSITY.—The greatest object in the universe, says a certain philosopher, is a good man struggling with adversity. Yet there is still a greater which is the good man that comes to relieve it.

PRINTER'S EPITAPH.
A printer in London requested of his Executors that they would cause the following epitaph to be engraved upon his tomb-stone:

"No more shall copy had perplex my brain,
No more shall type's small face my eyeballs strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me troubles;
By errors, transpositions, omissions and doubles;
No more to over-run shall I begin,
No more be driven out or taken in;
The stubborn pressman's frown I now may scoff—
Revised, corrected, finally—worked off."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.
Oh! in our sterner manhood, when no ray
Of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way;
When girl with sin, and sorrow, and the toil
Of cares, which tear the bosom that they soil;
Oh! if there be in retrospection's chain
One link that knits us with young dreams again,
One thought so sweet, we scarcely dare to muse,
On all the hoarded raptures it reviews;
Which seems each instant, in its backward range,
The heart to soften, and its ties to change,
And every spring untouched for years, to move,
It is—the memory of a mother's love!

CHANCE.
"Tis priestcraft all," the impious atheist cries.
"The world was made by chance—the Bible lies!"
"Tis useless such assertion to repeat;
But what if chance has also made a hell?"

OLD AGE.—There is, perhaps, no surer mark of an elevated state of feeling in a community, than respect paid to old age. It is not always the mark of very refined condition of public manners; for as true politeness is by no means a necessary attendant on a high state of refinement, we have much to look for the genuine feelings which adorn human nature in a society highly artificial.

Indeed the "water-fly," of fashion generally drowns by its buzzing, the still small voice of Nature. Among savages, the respect paid to age is one of the most redeeming traits in their character. What if the aged man has lost the energies which once belonged to his character—what if the promise of his youth and beauty of his manhood have given way to querulousness, imbecility, and decay? He is still the same being whose arm once wrought for the public good, whose deep manly tones aroused the spirit of, and encouraged the virtues of his hearers. Vitiating indeed are those who remember not what a man has done when his course was nearly completed, and he can no longer lead our armies or thunder in our Senates. Yet even in this age, the term "imbecile old man" has been used by way of reproach. The time has been when old age was regarded as honorable—but now there seems to be a mighty improvement in public opinion. Before a man whose name is destined to outlive his nation has yet gone to his grave, his contemporaries find fault with his wrinkles, and ridicule his infirmities as if the steady approach of futurity did not menace them with the same changes, when they in their turn must throw off the robe of youth, the vigor of manhood, and go tottering to their open graves—*Galaxy.*

SOLID AIR.—The philosophers of Paris by the aid of tremendously powerful apparatus, have succeeded in the consolidation of carbonic acid gas, one of the constituents of atmospheric air, so as to be both visible and tangible. The substance, at the late sitting of the French Academy, was distributed to the company, tasted and handled; and the sensation produced by its touch is described as "the impression of extraordinary cold which a solid gas produces when returning from a state of air." It is added that the company were much surprised at the slight effect resulting to the organs of sensation from contact with a substance, the touch of which congeals mercury and spirits of wine, and causes the thermometer to descend 90 degrees below zero.

To what is the world coming? If these French savans are suffered thus to go on with their experiments and thus convert the

very element which we breathe into hail-stone and icicles, they may next catch the most hidden thoughts of the brain, turn them into lumps of matter, and pass them about like cracked filberts at a royal levee.

A DUELIST'S SOLILOQUY.
AN EXTRACT.
"Yet what must I now do? A duel! I—who have pretended to think—who have professed principle and morality! I—who have thought myself the independent master and controller of my own actions; I am now forced into a duel! I have chosen murder—murder for a companion! Reason, reason, bid me withdraw; but yet I cannot. I have gone too far; I must proceed. My father—my sister—should I fall, what will be their feelings? Should I triumph, what will be my own? In death all will despise, and in life all will execrate me: she, she, perhaps, of all, the most. This Clairmont—why do I hate him? Why should I seek his blood? Why should I blaken and seal my soul forever with a deed inhuman, abhorrent, ghastly, against man, against nature, against God? What goods me to this?—the finger of the scorner! the laugh of the fool! Clairmont falls beneath my aim; and with Clairmont, how many others fall? If Flora loves him, her young heart is crushed. How many others are connected with him by human sympathies?—perhaps a mother, a sister, a friend. My own hand will be smeared with human blood—vast classes of society mark me for a murderer—the domestic circle, now so happy, of my own bright home overshadowed with the gloom of death! But what do I say? My blood must flow. He is a sure and deadly enemy. The grave is then for me—a sudden, a goary, a youthful grave? Starting—tremendous—sublime thought! Earth, ever burning sky, light, sound, morning, the realm of the human race—being that I have known and loved—farewell! I quit you—I quit myself. This breathing from struck to nothing! This ranging and mysterious soul hurled into the dim realm of spectres! Broad and magnificent nature! high and fairy dream of existence! ere to-morrow night I plunge from you headlong into the presence of God! Surely, it is a horrid vision!"

BROAD CONVICTED.—The trial of Philander R. Broad, for leading on the attack of the Indians in the Creek nation last summer, upon the mail stages and their passengers come in at the present term of the United States District Court now holden in this city. Judge Crawford presiding, and late on Tuesday night, was terminated by the jury's rendering a verdict of GUILTY.

Counsel for prisoner—Messrs. Harwell, Milton, Chandler and Gordon.
For the United States—Messrs. Williams and Phillips.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC.
Whatever may be the "pony, glory, and circumstance" of the great men of this world—whatever may be the dazzling pageantry of high life—glitter of fashionable society; and splendid misery of those who believe that "those who think must govern those who toil," there is no situation in this life more enviable than that of the plain mechanic—free for every thing for which heaven designed him, untrammelled in his opinions, and left to the guidance of his own genius. He walks erect in the full stature of man. Earning, with his own hands, the means by which he supports himself—protected by a government which, like the sun, sheds its light, its fostering care, upon all—who shall gainsay his right to enjoy the fruit of his labor, in the way which best may please him!

Under our government, prudence, industry and economy are sure to meet with their reward—and it should be remembered by every mechanic, that the road to preferment and official dignity is open to all. All that the people want in those that serve them, is fidelity and patriotism—truth to the Constitution—and intelligence enough to perform their duty.

How much, then, it behooves the American Mechanic to make himself worthy the highest honor the people can confer. It is the duty of every American to render himself competent to act on all occasions as becomes an American citizen. Intelligence, education, and industry, are within the reach of every man.—*Ohio Obs.*

SUICIDE.—We learn that a young man temporarily residing at Dr. Wright's in this county, by the name of William Corie, committed suicide on the evening of the 22d ult. by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Corie was from New York, and during his short stay had gained the confidence and respect of the family in which he resided. The primary cause for this rash act remains locked up in the bosom of him who so suddenly made his exit from time to eternity.

GREAT ROBBERY.—The vaults of the Oneida Bank, Utica, N. Y. were entered on Sunday night, the 20th of November, and \$108,000 stolen therefrom, besides about \$6000 in notes and checks. Six locks had to be bolted, five of which were opened by keys, and the sixth broken open. The directors offer \$6000 for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.
To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants, and others.
ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's, and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office, within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind.

In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS.—One half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security. Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent per annum from date.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, Wm. J. COUCH, Auctioneer.

Wetumpka, Jan. 5.
The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Atlas, Wetumpka, Advertiser and Journal; Montgomery's Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geog. and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et al. vs. Wm. B. McLELLAN, et al. In Equity.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.
ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mary Peters, Charles Lewis, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Gough, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, R. Reagan, R. H. Hatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said State of Alabama, and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Regis for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes.
Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.
Jan. 21, 1837—6t—\$10'50.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the Jacksonville Register, the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title, designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.
THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. The first number will be issued on the third Sunday in January, 1837.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—herby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present their properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me.

JOHN M. CROOK.
December 3d, 1836—h80—6t.

CLOTHING.
ARE just receiving at the NEW YORK STORE, a large and splendid assortment of Ready Made Clothing, viz: Cloaks, Over Coats, Coats, Pantaloon, Vests &c. together with a general assortment of WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be disposed of unusually low for cash.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and view our Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.
December 10th, 1836—h81—3t.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to us, by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, by the first of February next. We have indulged our customers for a long time and we can do no longer—money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts, that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection.

PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW.
December 12, 1836. t. 1j.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.
It was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twice as easy; we gave and shall continue to give to our Library, a volume weekly for the next year, and now propose to give a volume for less than four cents a week, a magnificent seasoning to the dish of a literary feast, and a sum of money for the events of the day. We know the value of education; and we can still further the matter of education; and we feel that there is still enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week, in January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper also filled with books, the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the larm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.
WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain—
1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.
2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters" of every description.
3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid.
On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, 46 CARPENTER ST. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Canada will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me up to 1st January 1837, are earnestly requested to come and pay up; as I am compelled to make settlements if I have to do it by Law.

J. B. PENDLETON.
Jan. 12th, 1837.

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Mardisville, Ala. on the 24th day of January, 1837, for the renewal of a certificate of purchase, for the N. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 36 in Township 15 of Range 10 East, which has been burnt.

JOSEPH VINEYARD.

Variety.
ABSENCE OF MIND.—A GENTLEMAN on the steamboat wharf the other day, slid his hand into a bystander's coat pocket. When detected in the act, he apologized by saying that he thought it was his own!

PANONY.—The most amusing one of the day was made recently by the Portland Times upon a single line: "Long acres from little toes grow."

The principal advantage of reading, is to set people to thinking; as a bucket of water poured into a dry pump, breaking up the exhaustless fountain.—*Bos. Her.*